

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

## S.S., Hanoi to reopen Paris talks

WASHINGTON, March 23 (APF). — The United States and Vietnam will soon reopen their talks in Paris aimed at normalising bilateral relations, President Jimmy Carter announced here today. Mr. Carter made the announcement to the press personally after a meeting with the U.S. mission which has just returned from a visit to Hanoi and Laos to gather information on Americans still missing after the war. Mr. Carter said he had received a message from Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Dong proposing immediate resumption of the Paris talks to solve problems now blocking peaceful and friendly relations. Mr. Carter said he would reply immediately that he was ready to agree to resumed Paris talks, he added.

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## Callaghan defeats no-confidence motion after deal with Liberals

LONDON, March 23 (R). — Prime Minister James Callaghan triumphed against a party motion of no-confidence tonight after a political fight in which he brought the small party over to his side. A vote was 322 for Mr. Callaghan and 298 for the motion forward by Conservative Margaret Thatcher. A winning margin of 24 was more than Labour could have hoped for before the deal with liberals. It saved Mr. Callaghan from being forced to resign in his government's re-election and face a general election next year.

The Liberal leader David Steel agreed to come to the government's rescue after an arrangement providing for a consultative committee on which Liberals would get a hearing on matters of government policy. The arrangement was believed to be unprecedented in British politics. It stopped short of formal coalition yet, as one of Mr. Callaghan's aides put it, it "fed Liberal thinking into the government process."

The agreement displeased the Labour Party's leftwing which saw it as a crippling curb on any further socialist measures by the Labour government. Despite their anger, the leftwingers voted glumly along with the government against the Conservative motion. "I do not think it was necessary," said Labour leftwinger Ian Mikardo. "The Liberals would not have sided against us and brought on a general election which would have done them serious harm."



His Majesty King Hussein exchanges words with King Carlos and Queen Sophia at the Hashemiyeh Palace Wednesday. (JNA photo).

## King Juan Carlos: Mideast peace must be based on justice

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain said Wednesday night that if peace in the Middle East were to be lasting, it must be based on justice and the legitimate rights of the peoples of the region. The king, who arrived here this evening on a three-day state visit to Jordan, was proposing a toast to His Majesty King Hussein at a banquet given in his honour. He said: "1977 has begun with a positive sense of hope regarding the possibility of peace in the Middle East. If such a peace is to be lasting, it must be based on justice and the legitimate rights of the peoples of the region."

"I earnestly hope that this peace will soon be achieved," he added.

King Hussein toasted his guest by saying: "We deeply appreciate the stand Spain has taken over these many years in support of justice and on the side of the true advocates of peace in our region."

"Your visit brings with it a breath of the new Spain," he said.

He added: "Your Majesty is at the head of a historic movement... the rest of the world joins us in admiration for you, your people and your government as you go about the task

of setting up responsible democratic institutions and as you hand on to a new generation the responsibility of leadership without breaking with your noble and proud past."

"On the soil of Spain, the clash between East and West was transformed into a dialogue, into interaction, respect and mutual benefit," King Hussein went on.

"It comes as no surprise that modern-day Spain should be so close to the sentiments of the Arabs towards the question of Palestinian rights and the Arab struggle against aggression and occupation," King Hussein said.

King Hussein had earlier greeted King Juan Carlos and Her Majesty Queen Sofia on their arrival here from Cairo. Also at the airport were His

Highness, Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and senior state officials and army officers.

A 21-gun salvo was fired as the royal plane came to a halt. King Hussein embraced the Spanish monarch before the national anthems of both countries were played and the two kings inspected a guard of honour.

Crowds of people lined the 8 km route from the airport to the city centre, with army bands clustering at key points en route to play Spanish and Jordanian folk music.

Official talks between the Spanish delegation, which includes Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, and Jordanian officials will start Thursday.

King Juan Carlos, accompanied by King Hussein will visit an airbase while Queen Sofia will inspect the King Hussein Medical Centre in Amman.

Official sources said the talks between the two monarchs would concentrate on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation.

Political sources expect the talks to result in increased co-operation between the two countries in economic, cultural and technical fields.

Strong ties already exist between Amman and Madrid. A treaty of friendship was signed in 1961. There are also cultural and civil aviation agreements.

Spanish ambassadors conference will be held here

In a statement to the Jordan Times, Senor Aguirre said a two-day conference of Spanish ambassadors in Arab countries would open in Amman Thursday to coincide with the king's visit here.

Senor Aguirre said he was pleased at the opportunity to meet Arab leaders and to be more closely acquainted with the problems of the area.

This is of particular interest to the Spanish government, he added, because of the strong historic ties between Spain and the Arab World.

Joint Spanish-Egyptian communique calls for total Israeli withdrawal, supports Palestinian rights

In a joint communique issued simultaneously in Cairo and Madrid Wednesday, Egypt and Spain stressed the need to realise a permanent and just Middle East peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

The communique, issued after a five-day state visit to Egypt by King Juan Carlos, also called for the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishing their independent state.

The communique said the two heads of state also urged the early resumption of the Geneva Middle East conference at which all parties concerned should participate, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

It expressed appreciation of Spain's support of the Arab cause and also Egypt's efforts to reach a permanent Middle East settlement.

The two sides denounced racial discrimination in South Africa and Israel, the communique said.

They also agreed on boosting bilateral relations in various fields, the communique said, adding that President Anwar Sadat had accepted King Juan Carlos' invitation to visit Spain at a date to be fixed later.

The communique asserted the two countries' conviction that the security of the Arab World was linked with the security of the Mediterranean region.

It added Egypt and Spain underlined the need to create a just world economic system.

## Red Sea summit urges non-tribal basis for Djibouti independence

North Yemen, March 23. — Four Red Sea heads of state today called on France to avoid giving independence to the territory of the Afar and Issas (Djibouti) on a tribal basis, which they said would be a threat to security.

Sea states. It said a committee had been formed to prepare for this summit. The statement reaffirmed the need for Arab solidarity to oppose Israel's aggressive policies. The committee would include Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the French territory of the Afar and Issas.

Establishment of the Labour-Liberal committee did not entail giving any of the Liberal leaders an actual post in government, informed sources said. The plan was for the new Liberal-Labour committee to meet once a week under the chairmanship of Michael Foot, the Labour Party's parliamentary business manager who is himself a noted leftwinger.

## Libya buys 10 patrol boats from France

PARIS, March 23 (R). — Libya is buying 10 missile-firing fast patrol boats from France at an estimated cost of three billion francs (\$600 million), French officials said today. The deal was clinched following a lightning trip to Tripoli by French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges last month, they added.

Libya is one of France's best military clients. Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi has already ordered more than 150 French Mirage-3, Mirage-5 and Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers as well as helicopters and the Crotale ground-to-air weapon system. Well-informed French sources said the latest deal was speeded up by France's prompt release of Palestinian guerrilla leader Abu Daoud, who was arrested in Paris by the counter-espionage service earlier this year.

Leaders of Somalia, Sudan, North and South Yemen issued a statement after yesterday's summit here. The Red Sea security and arbitration asking France to determine "the right of self-determination on a non-tribal basis" instead of a tribal one.

President Nimeiri announced the agreement as he left for home after attending the summit in Ta'iz. The Sudanese leader had paid an official visit to the Omani capital, Muscat, for talks with head of state Sultan Qaboos Ibn Said before attending the summit. Observers said the agreement effectively ended the 11-year-old Communist rebellion in Oman's Dhofar Province.

## Israeli labour courts order striking dockers back on the job

AVIV, March 23 (R). — Labour courts today ordered striking dockers back to their Israel's three ports, which had been brought to a standstill by the height of the city-chipping season.

back-to-work orders were to come into effect at local time this evening. Courts declared the stoppage illegal because all the strikes had valid labour contracts signed less than two months ago, involve stevedores, ship handlers and clerical staff. They are in defiance of trade union orders not to strike.

## Indian parliament elects new prime minister today

NEW DELHI, March 23 (R). — India's new government takes office tomorrow with a question mark still hanging over who will be prime minister. Newly-elected members of the Janata Party, which won 270 seats in the 542-seat Lok Sabha (lower house), were to meet in parliament house tomorrow morning to elect the new prime minister.

The Janata Party is able to form the government on its own and can also count on support from several smaller parties. But the 28 seats won by the CPD and the weight of Mr. Ram's political influence would give it markedly greater stability in its critical early days.

Mr. Ram has been authorised by his party to make the decision on merger personally and he told newsmen he would decide "tonight or at latest by tomorrow morning". The Janata Party is also mounting pressure on state chief ministers to resign and call fresh elections for the state assemblies.

strikes at Haifa and Ashdod on the Mediterranean at Elilat on the Gulf of Aqaba yesterday and halted imports and exports. Authority spokesmen said 70 ships were idle, man-anchored at sea for lack of a citrus packing plant. The plant has been laid off throughout the country to prevent a flood of crates of fruit at docks. At least 13 fruit-cage vessels are affected.

Local employees of the American Trans-World Airlines returned to normal work today after several days of go-slow tactics. They agreed to discussions of their demands by the airline's regional headquarters in Rome. Their action over a 45 per cent wage increase and a shorter working week delayed the handling of TWA flights.

## Podgorny denies he seeks military bases in Africa

LES SALAAM, March 23. — Soviet President Niko Podgorny, spearheading a Soviet diplomatic offensive in Southern Africa, today denied that Moscow was seeking military bases or special leges in the area.

But in a press statement issued as he arrived here to be greeted by President Julius Nyerere, Mr. Podgorny said: "The Soviet Union does not seek concessions or military bases or some special privileges either in African countries or anywhere else."

President Nyerere would be friendly and constructive and mutually beneficial and fruitful. The Soviet people had feelings of great affection and solidarity for Tanzanians he said.

Mr. Podgorny declared that a lessening of international tension would create conditions to overcome "the onerous heritage of colonialism" and would eliminate "the vestiges of colonial and racist oppression in the South African continent." Thousands of Tanzanians were at the airport to see the two presidents embrace. They waved Soviet and Tanzanian flags as the two leaders walked across the tarmac. The Kremlin leader took the salute from a Tanzanian honour guard while troops fired a 21-gun salute and watched several groups of tribal dancers before driving in an open car with Dr. Nyerere to state house.

## Following fresh arrests PAKISTANI POLICE CLASH WITH DEMONSTRATORS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, March 23 (R). — Pakistani police fired tear gas in an hour-long clash with several thousand demonstrators here today after the arrest of three prominent opposition leaders. The demonstrators buried sticks and stones at police, broke shop windows, lit bonfires in Lahore's main street and nearly burned down a new telegraph office under construction. Several people were injured and some arrests made. But no official figures were available.

The clash flared after police swooped on three leading figures of the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), its President Maulana Mufti Mahmud, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, and Malik Muhammad Qasim, as they left a mosque after offering prayers. The PNA leaders had planned to lead a protest march against Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in defiance of a government ban on public gatherings.

The three leaders were released nearly two hours later and went straight to a meeting of the PNA Council to continue deliberations on whether to enter into a dialogue with Mr. Bhutto. The prime minister, in a message on the occasion of Pakistan Day celebrated today, urged the defiant opposition parties to accept his offer of a dialogue to end political turmoil in Pakistan. "It is only through dialogue that rifts can be closed in the nation's political fabric," he said.

But PNA sources said some of the opposition leaders are staunchly against any talks with Mr. Bhutto and want to press on with a campaign of mass agitation for his resignation and fresh general elections. The sources said there was a lobby in the alliance for a dialogue. But they added that several PNA leaders, including retired Air Mar. Asghar Khan, were strongly opposed to any negotiations with Mr. Bhutto. One PNA leader, mian Tufail Muhammad, head of the Jamiat Isami Party, told reporters today that the opposition alliance would only enter into a dialogue if Mr. Bhutto conceded the principle of fresh elections.

Apart from Lahore, the rest of Pakistan was relatively quiet today. For the first time in more than a week, no incidents were reported in Karachi, where half the city is under curfew following demonstrations last Saturday in which at least 30 people died. Sources close to the government said there was little likelihood of the curfew being completely lifted for another few days.

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## Pleasant realism

Despite the assorted inter-Arab differences that plague the Arab World, as they have always done and probably always will do, it is refreshing to look around the region this week and find a handful of Arab meetings taking place that are all designed in one way or another to build institutions and ties that make use of the common objectives and capabilities that do exist among the Arab states. If this week is taken as a random example, we find meetings taking place to discuss a "peace zone" in the Red Sea area, to form a unified airline in the Gulf region, to discuss the obstacles in the way of investing Arab "surplus" funds in Arab countries and financial institutions, to set up an Arab housing bank to work throughout the region, to establish an Arab civil aviation academy, and, last but not least, to discuss the question of pastures and animal wealth in dryland areas of the Middle East. There are surely other such conferences taking place, but this list indicates to us the importance of keeping in mind the multinational aspects of the nation-building process we are all involved in, and that we conveniently call "development". Particularly in the Arab states of our region, with their peculiar characteristics of small populations, large cash wealth and tremendous basic needs, it is important to keep in mind that there is indeed strength in numbers. But more than strength, there is also a financial and managerial rationalism in such group efforts as a regional airline or an Arab housing bank. The fact has emerged from the past several years of slap-dash developmental efforts that the biggest obstacle to systematic progress in the Arab World is a lack of sufficiently trained and experienced labour, particularly at the top and middle management levels. Thus it is difficult for all the Arab states to have their own airlines, for example, and expect to be able to staff them fully with their own nationals. Because national pride takes priority, we end up with individual national airlines often staffed and run to a large extent, especially in the oil-producing states, by foreigners. If this is the meeting point between the large requirements of pride and the larger requirements of efficient management, then so be it for the time being. But in the longer run, rational development and institution-building in the Arab World will have to have the solid human base that can come in part through cooperative arrangements. If this concept is indeed now being acted upon by the Arabs, then one senses a strain of fresh realism that is welcomed.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian dailies in their Wednesday editorials warmly welcomed the four-day visit by King Juan Carlos of Spain and praised Spanish support for the Arab cause.

AL RA'1, says that Spain, which bases its policy on moral principles, has always supported the Arab position on the Middle East conflict, while others in Europe have opposed it.

In welcoming the monarch today, the paper says we are welcoming the young man who has preserved moral principles in his international policy and worked and continues to work to develop his country, and its European and international relations. The more we support the young king, the paper adds, the better will be our gain in having a strong ally inside and outside of Spain.

Jordanian-Spanish relations are historical ones, the paper says, which Spaniards and Arabs alike are proud of. The present visit is aimed at developing these relations for the benefit of both parties, the paper adds.

We are certain that the visit by the young Spanish leader will be successful, owing to the special ties established since the 1940s between the founder of the Kingdom, King Abdullah, and President Franco -- ties which have remained steady and unwavering, the paper said.

The welcome prepared by our people will be a spontaneous one, the paper concluded, as our people love leader who believe in principles of morality and justice -- and practice them.

AL DUSTOUR, under the heading "Spain -- Our Friend", calls on the Arab states to invest part of their deposits in

European banks -- in reactivating the Spanish economy and bolstering commercial and economic relations.

This does not mean, the paper adds, that investing in Spain is a reward for its refusal to give recognition to Israel. It signifies a development in Arab-Spanish cooperation so it may become an example of cooperation at the European level.

Jordan is bound to Spain by solid relations, and the visit of King Juan Carlos is an extension and confirmation of these relations, the paper says. This country looks forward to the development of relations in the cultural, technical and commercial fields.

Spain has proved with its sincere support of the Arabs that it is beyond all pressure and temptation. The Arabs, who have not forgotten the special ties they have with the Spanish people, will not forget Spain's support of their cause during its various stages.

The future will witness the construction of Spanish-Arab bridges of cooperation in all fields, which will become bridges of progress and civilisation between Europe and the Arab World, the paper concludes.

AL SHA'B, says that this historic visit should be considered an important one, as it will contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between Jordan and Spain, and between Spain and the Arab World in general.

In welcoming the Spanish monarch, the paper adds, we cannot but express our thanks and esteem for Spain's support for Jordan and the Arab cause. It is enough to remember that Spain is the only West European country that has refused to give recognition to Israel.

The paper concludes by hoping that the visit will strengthen friendly relations between Jordan and Spain and promote cooperation between Madrid and the Arab World.



## MIDDLE EAST KNOT



## ASEAN's non-military nature makes it unworkable as SEATO substitute

ASEAN is waxing just as SEATO is waning but it should not be mistaken for a substitute military alliance -- although ASEAN members are looking over their shoulders at the worrying armed insurgency.

LONDON, (WFS). -- When the five foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) confer in Singapore in April at their annual meeting, one item of discussion, if not necessarily on the formal agenda, will be the question of mutual security. Indeed, even before the dramatic communist victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam in April 1975, regional security had been a matter of the highest priority for the members of the association. This concern with security on the part of states which share a common identity in terms of social and economic structures and priorities, as well as in their prevailing external associations, had produced a corresponding charge that ASEAN is, in effect, a substitute for the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO); a definite alliance which is in the process of being disbanded.

SEATO, which was inspired by the United States in September 1954 as part of an attempt to contain communism in Asia, was always beset by problems of internal political cohesion, in great part because the composition of its membership did not truly reflect regional interests. ASEAN, however, although comprising only five of the states of south-east Asia is essentially of the region. But it is suspect in the eyes of governments in France and Vietnam where it is contemplated as an insidious instrument of American and Japanese policy in Asia.

Such suspicion of ASEAN increased in the wake of the military coup in Thailand which occurred in October 1976. In the following December, the newly appointed Prime Minister, Thanin Kraivichien, embarked on a tour of ASEAN capital cities and gave the impression, initially at least, that he envisaged the evolution of the association into a fully fledged alliance in order to deter attempts by Vietnam to intimidate or even invade Thailand. However, by the time that the Thai prime minister had reached his final place of call, Manila, he had been convinced of the disutility of the association serving as an alliance. In a joint communique he and the Philippine president agreed "to co-operate in combating internal insurgency and subversion through consultations and exchanges of intelligence." But on Prime Minister Thanin's departure, President Marcos made a point of stating that the agreement did not mean the establishment of some kind of military alliance. He added: "we pinpointed insurgency and not external aggression as the principal problem confronting our respective countries in the immediate future."

This comment was highly germane in that it focused on a major obstacle to ASEAN developing into an alliance in any conventional sense. The most significant impediment to alliance formation is that while the five states share a common uncertainty arising from regional circumstances, they fail to demonstrate a consensus in being able to identify a tangible external threat against which they might seek to concert and mobilise countervailing military power. This fact of regional political life militates against alliance practice in any conventional sense.

Such an absence of consensus does not mean that ASEAN states do not enjoy a military relationship with one another outside the formal bounds of the association. But these relationships either ex-

press themselves in multilateral exchanges of information between intelligence communities or in bilateral co-operation geared to counter-insurgent activity and not to meet an external challenge from any third party. In this respect, bilateral agreements of a military nature between some ASEAN states preceded the establishment of the association in August 1967. For example, a longstanding border agreement between Thailand and Malaysia-Malaysia provided for joint co-operation against the military arm of the Malaysian Communist Party who retreated to southern Thailand by the mid 1950's. Indeed, the original agreement was entered into in 1949, many years before Malayan independence. Similarly, Malaysia and Indonesia entered into a security arrangement in March 1967 to cater for military co-operation against Communist insurgents along their common border in Northern Borneo. Very recent examples of such military co-operation include joint military exercises planned between Indonesia and Malaysia and the revised border agreement entered into by Malaysia and Thailand at the end of February this year.

Such bilateral co-operation has not always reflected a harmony of interests. The Thai Foreign Minister, Uppadit Pacharyangkun, described the revised border agreement as "an example of bilateral co-operation among ASEAN member countries". Yet, there can be little doubt that the Malaysian government is disappointed at not being permitted to redeploy paramilitary forces north of the common border and also at the stringent conditions imposed on the right of hot pursuit after communist insurgents. Meanwhile, in the case of Singapore, Malaysia has refused requests for military co-operation so that Singapore infantrymen and airforce pilots have been obliged to receive training in Taiwan.

The charge of alliance is hardly substantiated in the case of ASEAN. Indeed, the limited military capabilities, including logistical resources, of the five countries, as well as the linguistic differences between most of them, stand in the way of more than limited bilateral co-operation. The only sense in which ASEAN may be described as an alliance is in that used by Tzar Alexander of Russia when he inspired the Act of the Holy Alliance at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 after the end of the Napoleonic Wars. The Russian monarch had in mind a concert of states bound together by their common commitment to prevent radical internal social and political change. A contemporary version of such an act is exemplified in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord which its five heads of governments signed after their first summit meeting held on the island of Bali in February 1976. The first article of that declaration asserted "each member state resolves to eliminate threats posed by subversion to its stability, thus strengthening national and ASEAN resilience". This purpose was expressed more pungently the following September by Singapore's Foreign Minister, Singthamby Rajaratnam, who explained that "ASEAN is an organisation to safeguard its members from becoming victims of those who feel themselves under compulsion to liberate the peoples of ASEAN from themselves".

ASEAN is undoubtedly a security organisation given the priorities and concerns of its member states. But it is hardly an alliance in any conventional sense because the challenge to its members is not security in conventional form. Security possesses primarily an internal dimension arising from social and economic circumstances and cannot be countered by marshalling forces to contain an elusive external threat.

## Third Circle Phantasmic By Omar Jawad

### Programmes for peace...

Some of the more interesting moments in life come about through accidental mix-ups. A case in point is the following incident that I reveal here for the first time. It happened several weeks ago at Amman airport, when a top Jordanian government official was welcoming one of the many distinguished international visitors who passed through the region. What happened, in fact, was that the official welcoming speech on the Jordanian side was lost, and in the rush to find it, it was accidentally replaced by the joint programme guide for the English-language services of Jordan Television and Radio Jordan. Of course, the Jordanian official who read off the speech only had to refer to his written text intermittently, so the mix-up in the texts resulted in something like this....

Good Evening. Je me souviens, monsieur, er... Good Evening. It is our great honour to welcome you here to Jordan today, dear friends, on this leg of your very important mission. Your country has always been a close friend of the Jordanian people, so it is with great pleasure that we give you the programmes for tomorrow night. At 7:30, as usual, we start off... er, no, wait a minute... something's wrong here... so it is with great pleasure that we welcome you here again this month on our new programme cycle for the next three months... er, sorry about that...

Well, as I was saying, we have been long and loyal friends, and I wish to reaffirm to you that our two people are still united in their common ideals and beliefs, which are best represented by Kojak.

As you visit us again this month, you still find this area of the world in the midst of continued conflict. The Israeli occupation continues. The Palestinian problem has not been resolved. The Fallisiers follow at their usual time.

Well, as I was saying we all know that the new administration in Washington and the new spirit of cooperation in Europe may help us do one thing that has always evaded us here in the Middle East, and that's to, Catch the Word! Catch the Word!

As for the future, we are not hopeful. We see a greater and greater arms buildup in the Middle East, and no signs from Israel that it is ready to truly discuss peace. How long does this go on for? What do we have coming up next? From now until 3:30, we have Pop Session Part II, followed by Concert Hour...

Dear friends, to you and your countrymen, we reaffirm our friend-

ship. To all our colleagues who share with us the hope for true peace, extend our desire to cooperate. I listeners in South America, we remain on this shortwave length the next three hours. This expression our desire for peace comes to you from the depth of our hearts. As you come to us on this trip with a desire to play a positive role in the Middle East, also we want you to know that the news comes to you from Radio Jordan in Amman, which has always been the source of our inspiration and the reservoir of our Old Favourites.

But for all our hopes and all your goodwill, we still do not have peace this part of the world. We are not at all to use all our potential for the social and economic development of a people. We are still caught in a cycle of war and destruction, but we are sure that you will enjoy some of the programmes in our latest cycle, including such thrillers as Hawaii 5-0 and Columbo. This is the highest aspiration of our people.

We want you to use this latest visit of yours to see what our Arab nation really strives for. We will tell you our positions are on the many new ideas for peace. We will convey to you our most cherished and most noble goal. But if you have anything to tell us, why don't you send me a postcard with your name and address and the size you'd like to hear, and I'll see if I can find it for you. OK?

My dear friends, we have one voice in the Arab World, and it is the voice of peace and justice. We send it out to you: Leila Khalil in Zarga, who brother Tony celebrates his 14th birthday today. Well, isn't that nice? Happy Birthday, Tony. Er, well, we seem to have had some sort of mix-up here friend. Nevertheless, our message is well known to you. We think that on the latest visit you will see a new spirit in the Arab World. You will understand all our economic goals. You will hear about our development objectives. Let on the show, you'll have a report how Japanese scientists have successfully separated the egg yolk from the egg white without cracking the shell. But first, we have this item about a new technique used by chimney sweeps remote regions of Argentina....

So let me just repeat, friends, to you: are at home here among people who share your hopes for peace. You will find us full of cooperation, a positive spirit and Black & Decker work benches. And until we meet again tomorrow, I wish you a very good night.

### CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

Bisharat Tours Corporation proudly presents its congratulations to Mr. A. Abu Rahab, Secretary General of the Arab Tourism Union, for being awarded the International Award of Tourism "TIMONE D'ORO".

This international recognition of Mr. A. Abu Rahab's outstanding contribution to international, regional and local tourism is highly treasured by his colleagues and friends.

Wishing Arab Tourism Union progress and advancement.

FAIK BISHARAT  
General Manager  
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## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		AMMAN AIRPORT		VOICE OF AMERICA	
Channel 3 & 6:	9:30 Quiz programme	Arrivals:	Departures:	GMT:	18:00
6:00 Quran	10:15 Play	7:55 Cairo (EA)	6:10 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)	03:00	The Breakfast Show
6:05 Children's programme	Channel 6:	8:40 Dhahran, Kuwait	8:00 Beirut	05:00	05:00 GMT: News
7:00 Young Dr. Kildare	7:30 News in Hebrew	8:50 Baghdad	8:45 Beirut (MEA)	06:30	Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current Affairs, Science, Cultural Letters
8:00 News in Arabic	7:45 Varieties	10:30 Beirut	8:45 Cairo (EA)	06:30 and 05:30 GMT:	An informal presentation of popular music
	8:30 A Swede in Paris	11:25 Rawalpindi (RA)	10:00 Athens, Madrid	18:30	VOA Magazine, Assessment, Science, Cultural Letters
Channel 3:	9:10 The quest	16:00 Kuwait (KAC)	11:30 Cairo	20:00	Special English News with feature reports and 20:15 interviews, answers to 21:00 VOA World Report listeners' questions, Science Digest
7:30 Science and life	10:00 News in English	16:20 Agaba	12:25 London (RA)	17:00	News Round-up, Reports, 21:30 Activities, Opinion, 21:30 News Summary
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Crown Court	17:40 Cairo	14:45 Agaba	17:30	Detailed
		18:55 Copenhagen, Vienna	21:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)		
		19:40 Beirut (MEA)			
		20:20 Riyadh (SDI)			
RADIO JORDAN		BBC RADIO		USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
(On 856 kHz)	15:00 Concert hour	GMT:	12:30 Paperbacks	Ambulance (government)	Tel. 78111
7:00 Morning melodies	16:00 Old favourites	05:00	13:45 Radio Theatre	Civil defence teams	24391-4
7:30 News	16:30 Easy listening	05:30	14:30 Matthew on Music	Fire headquarters	23990
7:40 News reports	17:00 Play of the week	05:45	15:00 Radio Newsworld	Fire and, fire, police	19
8:00 Sign off	17:30 Pop session	06:00	15:15 Cutback	Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	34331-2
12:00 Pop session	18:30 News summary	06:30	16:15 Come to the Opera	Ministerial water service (emergency)	37111-3
13:00 News summary	18:50 Pop session	06:45	16:30 The King's Singers	Police headquarters	38141
13:35 Pop session	19:00 Science report	07:00	16:45 The World Today	Najfeh, working patrol police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 37777
14:00 News	19:30 News	07:30	17:00 News		
14:10 Radio magazine	19:45 News report	07:45	17:00 People and Politics		
14:20 Music made easy	19:50 Sign off	08:00	17:40 Book Choices		
14:45 15 weekly		08:15	17:45 Sports Round-up		
		08:30	18:00 NewsRadio Newsworld		
		08:45	18:00 News: The Press Review		
		09:15	18:00 The World Today		
		09:30	18:00 News: Outlook		
		09:45	18:45 Stock Market		
		10:15	18:45 Beat is Black		
		10:30	19:00 A Jolly Good Show		
		11:00	19:00 News		
		11:15	19:00 People and Politics		
		11:30	19:30 The King's Singers		
		12:00	19:30 Paperbacks		
		12:15	19:30 News: The World Today		
		12:30	22:25 Financial News		
		12:45	22:35 The Melody Makers		
		12:55	22:45 Sports Round-up		
		13:00	23:00 News, Commentary		
EMERGENCIES				Cultural Centres	
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Amman:	Jihad (71547)			British Council	36147-8
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Saleman Hijassat (25015)	Waldia:			Goethe Institute	41988
Idlib:	Zarga:			Soviet Cultural Centre	42988
Fakhri Sweich (2838)	Abul Lah			Amman Municipal Library	38111
Kassem Khaza'leh	Al Jazzer				
Zarga:	Taxis:				
Rafwan Abu Hamad (83083)	Al Hussein Youth City (63273)				
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هوزا صحتنا الصل

Behind the fanfare and pomp

Spain's royal couple: Simplicity rules

When a monarch visits another monarch it is not at a matter of official meetings, slogans and triumphal arches...

By Irene Ramadan

Special to the Jordan Times

total of 96 Spanish journalists including television and newspaper representatives...

of the Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf...

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia arrived on a special plane belonging to the Spanish airline Iberia...

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King Juan Carlos is a great sportsman. He is a yachting champion and motorcycle fan...

Queen Sofia has a special leaning for linguistics. Having completed archaeological studies, she is now studying philology at Madrid University...

THE 'MENACE' OF THE BORBON

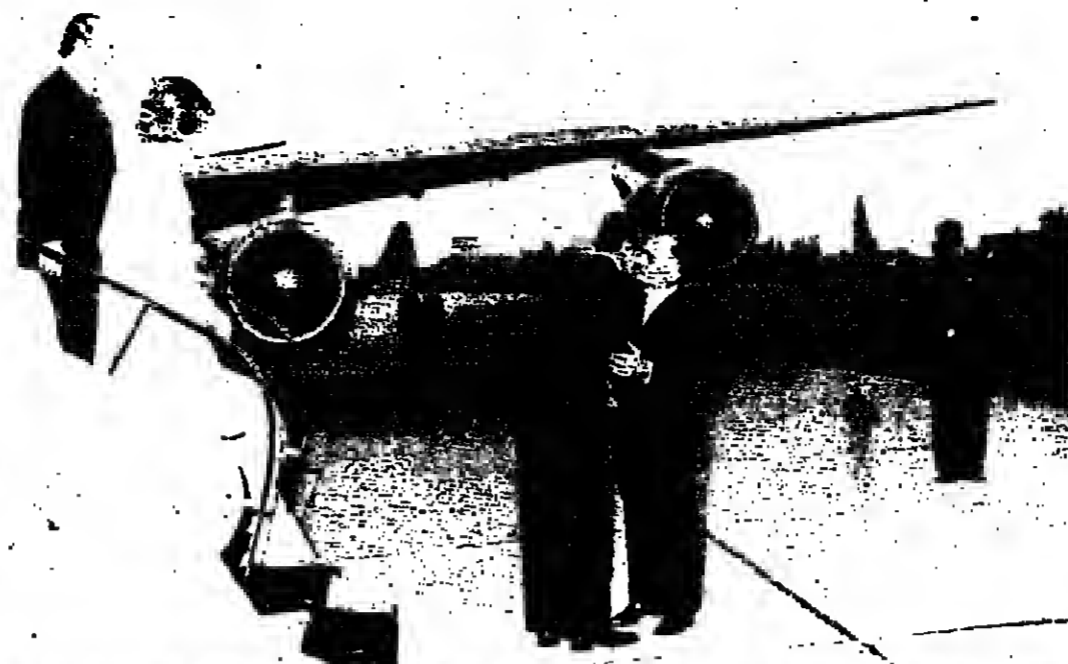
After he was crowned, King Carlos maintained his simple way of life, as did Queen Sofia...

way of life, as did Queen Sofia, who still drives her children to school...

The 'menace' of the Borbon y Borbon is Filippo, the witty and spontaneous Crown Prince. Once he came home crying...

Back home Don Filippo was crying again. This time it was because his friend did not punish him...

This jolly family reflects the changing Spain, which is fast becoming an open European country...



His Majesty King Hussein greets Spain's King Carlos on his arrival in Amman Wednesday. Queen Sophia follows down the plane's gangway. (JNA photo).

PRINCE HASSAN RECEIVES ROCKEFELLER

AMMAN (JNA). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday received Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, former U.S. Vice President...

His Highness briefed Mr. Rockefeller on the progress Jordan has achieved and explained to him its development plans...

Hovercrafts take on Dead Sea drilling

AMMAN (S.T.). — British hovercrafts are to play a key role in a plan to tap the vast potash deposits that lie in the Dead Sea.

Engineers carrying out exploratory drilling in the mineral-rich Dead Sea face the problem of moving across ground that is too soft for normal wheeled or tracked vehicles.

the drill rig on a giant hover pontoon.

This hovering platform, developed by Britain's Mackley Aze Ltd. of Southampton in southern England...

For the Dead Sea search, the 30-tonne hover pontoon was built and tested in Houston, Texas, dismantled and shipped in sections to Jordan.

It is planned to recover the potash by trapping large quantities of Dead Sea water inside huge evaporating pans formed by earth dykes.

Also involved in the project as civil engineering consultants is the London firm of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

Potash, which is manufactured by extraction from potassium salt beds, is a raw material used in the manufacture of glass, soaps and other commodities.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian dinars for selling a unit of the foreign currency...

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Exchange Rate 1, Exchange Rate 2. Includes U.K. sterling, U.S. dollar, German mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Italian lira, Saudi riyal, Lebanese pound, Syrian pound, Iraqi dinar, Kuwaiti dinar, Egyptian pound, Libyan dinar, UAE dirham.

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University for W. Bank students to be set up

AMMAN (J.T.). — The Council of Deans at the University of Jordan is currently discussing a draft project to establish a new university in Jerusalem with Amman as its temporary headquarters.

The draft project follows a suggestion put forward by Deans of the Faculty of Arts Dr. Abdul Karim Gharaybeh to the council at its session last October.

The original plan was drawn up by a special committee that included Dr. Gharaybeh, Vice-President of the University of Jordan for Academic Affairs Dr. Mahmoud Al Samrah and Dean of the Faculty of Education Dr. Said Al Tal.

The board of trustees will consist of one member from each Arab and Islamic state.

The university will be financed through annual donations from Arab and Islamic states and from student fees.

A member of the PLO, Mr. Mahmoud Labadi, stated that since there is no university in the West Bank, large numbers of Arab students are obliged to leave to join Arab universities.

This fact has compelled the Palestinian National Council to pass a resolution on the financing of a university in the West Bank, that can take in the largest number of students, he added.

A special budget of \$4 million was named to establish the proposed university.

NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday requested all government departments and public institutions to hoist the Silver Jubilee flag alongside that of the Jordanian flag as of Monday, March 28.

\* AMMAN. — The Cabinet approved in its Wednesday meeting the allocation of JD 30,000 to the Jordan Electricity Authority for the purchase of two reserve power generators for use by municipalities when needed.

\* AMMAN. — The Director of the Drinking Water Department here, Mr. Fayed Haddad, Wednesday announced that the recent Jordanian-Syrian electricity link will increase the volume of water pumped from Al Zaatar pumping station to Irbid.

\* IRBID. — Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani was chosen Wednesday to represent Jordanian businessmen on the tripartite committee set up by the Arab Labour Conference...



King Juan Carlos poses for the camera with Queen Sophia and their three children.

U.N. fact-finding team refused into West Bank

CAIRO, March 23 (JNA). — The United Nations tripartite fact-finding committee looking into the health and social conditions of the Arab population in the occupied territories was refused entry to the West Bank yesterday by the Israeli authorities.

The three-man committee had initially been allowed to visit the West Bank. Israeli authorities have twice barred such investigating teams in the past two years.

The committee flew to Cairo yesterday to hear reports from the Egyptian authorities and the PLO.

It will leave Cairo tomorrow to conclude its visit in Lebanon. It has already visited Syria and Jordan.

Its report will be presented to a World Health Organisation meeting in May and then presented to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Reports presented to the committee by Jordan and Egypt speak of the Israeli authorities negligence to take precautionary measures, particularly against contagious diseases. Tuberculosis, polio and jaundice are said to be widespread in the occupied areas.

The Israelis also refuse to allow Arab doctors to enter the occupied areas and local Palestinian and Arab doctors there are being tortured and persecuted.

The reports further speak of predetermined destruction of refugee camps, continued arrests, imprisonment and dispersal of Arabs from their homes in contravention of the Geneva conventions.

RSS TO ATTEND SOLAR ENERGY SYMPOSIUM

AMMAN (JNA). — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will attend a symposium on solar energy to open in Paris April 14 at the invitation of the United Nations University.

The two-day symposium, attended by experts from 12 countries, will discuss a plan on the use of solar energy in rural areas of developing countries.

ISLAMIC BANK MEET STARTS THURSDAY

AMMAN (JNA). — The Council of the Islamic Bank will open its week-long meeting in Jeddah Thursday.

Jordan will be represented by a team headed by Minister of Finance Mohammad Dabbas, who said that he will try to receive loans for Jordanian development projects, which have proved their economic feasibility.

Dr. Dabbas pointed out that Jordan participates with JD 1 million in the bank's capital of JD 200 million.

FAO team discusses projects

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a Wednesday met with a team from the World Food Programme of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation now visiting Jordan to assess a highland development project being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture in Irbid Governorate.

Mr. Jum'a reviewed work on an initial 80,000-dunam area, which has already been completed. Work on the rest will finish at the end of the year.

During its stay in Jordan, the delegation will visit various agricultural projects, including those carried out in cooperation with the World Food Programme.

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EXTENSION OF THE CLOSING DATE FOR THE JORDAN TELEX NETWORK TENDER NO. TCC 2/77

The Telecommunications Corporation in Jordan announces the extension of the closing date of the above-mentioned tender up to 14.00 hours, Saturday May 28, 1977.

Eng. Mok'd Shahid Ismail Director General

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# Doing business in the Arab World has its ups and downs

Foreigners endeavoring to initiate business in the Arab World are sure to come across some unique problems but rewards can be great. A look at various aspects of these can be a real encouragement and good preparation for anyone planning to enter this new field.

Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber, Dean and Dr. Fawzi A. Gharabeh of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Economics and Commerce, presented their new view study on business problems and prospects in the Arab World at a Business and Industrial Management Studies Seminar last fall in London.

This article is the first of two parts. The conclusion will appear in tomorrow's paper.

The Arab World in general, and its oil producing states in particular, have witnessed tremendous economic changes in the past few years. Since the 1973 quadrupling of oil prices, fabulous amounts of cash have flowed into the region and for the first time its countries have accumulated billions of dollars in surplus. These surplus monies along with the resources of the non oil-producing countries have been invested in various economic projects throughout the area. For the oil producing countries they have devised comprehensive programmes for the hastening of the process of economic development by committing large amounts of oil revenues in capital projects in the infrastructural, agricultural, industrial, and public administration sectors. Still these projects fell far short of absorbing oil revenues, and the oil-producing Arab states have begun utilizing investment opportunities in the industrialized world. As to the non oil producing countries they also have set up economic development plans mobilizing their own resources and whatever financial assistance they could get from the oil-producing and friendly countries.

The Arab World has become a huge workshop, and a Mecca for businessmen looking for lucrative investment opportunities. It is interesting to note that Arab capitals are full of foreign businessmen coming from almost all corners of the old and new worlds. And it is customary these days to have hotels in major cities of the area fully occupied all year round, and to see people in the streets and restaurants speaking different languages but with a common denominator, namely, doing business.

The Arab World is composed of more than twenty states which have common history, language, culture, and heritage. It encompasses a vast area of about 13 million square kms, more than the area of the United States of America, twice the area of Europe, including the area of the Soviet Union, and 53 times the area of Great Britain. Though the dominant characteristic of this area is the desert land, there are large chunks of mountainous and fertile agricultural areas. It is a fact, however, that the Arab World is the center of the world communications system, lying between Europe and the Orient. Trade has to pass along its roads in Africa and Asia, through its ports on the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Gulf.

The Arab States had a total population of about 143 million in 1975, more than the population of any single European country, and 2.4 times the population of Great Britain. It is interesting to note that the

oil-producing countries are inhabited by 40 million people, or 28% of the total population of the Arab World and have an area of more than 7 million square kms, which indicates an average population density as low as 6 persons per square km. These figures become more illuminating if they are taken for some of these countries separately. The population density in Saudi Arabia, for example, does not exceed one person per square km, while it is 1.3 and 7 persons in Libya and Algeria, respectively.

The population of the Arab World is distinguished by three main characteristics.

First, 44% of the total population is composed of people under 15 years of age, compared with a percentage of 28% in Europe. This indicates that the labour force in the Arab World will probably increase substantially in the coming years.

Second, 65% of population resides in rural areas, and this percentage reaches 95% in Mauritania, 85% in Sudan, 75% in Libya, and 60% in each of Egypt, Iraq, and Algeria. This however, is a symptom of lack of industrialization.

Third, the rate of population growth exceeds 3%, which means that the Arab World will be inhabited by more than 200 million people before the end of this century. The Arab World had an aggregate GNP of almost \$80 billion in 1973 much of which comes from oil production. This amount represents 47% of the GNP of Great Britain and 34% of France's. Per-capita GNP in the Arab World amounts to \$593, compared with \$3054 and \$4550 in Britain and France, respectively. This reflects the state of economic development, which leaves a lot to be desired, and indicates possible paths for achieving economic development.

The Arab World is an active partner in international trade. In 1973, it imported \$20 billion worth of capital and consumer goods, and exported commodities for more than \$50 billion, most of it represents oil exports. The oil producing Arab states have enjoyed a surplus in their balance of payment of about \$50 billion, in 1975. It is estimated that these countries had an accumulated surplus of \$85 billion, at the end of 1975, and about \$43 billion will be available for investment abroad in 1976. However, accumulated surplus in 1980 is estimated to range between \$460 billion by the World Bank and \$40 billion by others. This clearly points to the fabulous investment opportunities, inside and outside the region, open to businessmen from all over the world.

All countries of the Arab World have small infrastructural and industrial bases and they are trying to accelerate the process of development by investing huge amounts of capital in infrastructural projects as well as industrial and agricultural undertakings. Most of these countries have set up development plans with a total estimated investment of \$285 billion, which means that they are investing as much as \$57 billion annually. The commitment of these billions of dollars will involve the importation of capital goods as well as technical and managerial know-how from wherever can be made available at reasonable price.

Many of the oil producing countries have accumulated large surpluses like Saudi

Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates; while others have not accumulated such surpluses. All of these, however, are by and large dependent upon this source of income. Aware of the possibilities of the depletion of this source all these countries are trying to alter the structure of their domestic production relying less on oil revenues and expanding their industrial and agricultural sectors. To achieve the above objectives they must follow either of the following two development strategies or a combination of the two alternatives together. First to invest in industries whose output is needed locally and thus curtailing imports, i.e., import substitution. Second, to concentrate on the development of certain industries that may give the investing country of countries a comparative advantage. This second strategy calls for heavy investment in export oriented industries utilizing modern capital investment and management techniques which, in turn may enable them to compete favourably on the world market. For example, oil-producing countries can concentrate on petrochemical industries, while the others can industrialise their natural resources, e.g., phosphate in Jordan and Morocco, cotton yarn and textile in Egypt and Syria, agricultural industries in Sudan, Syria and Egypt, etc.

The third alternative strategy, which seems to be the wisest one to follow, involves a combination of both above strategies: import substitution projects as well as an industrialisation policy based upon the available resources. Governments in the region have undertaken the burden of comprehensive development projects, especially in the infrastructural, agricultural and industrial sectors. Recently all governments of the area have tended to encourage the private sector to participate in various investment projects. Several inducements have been instituted by most governments such as public-private partnerships in certain large enterprises, customs exemption on imported machinery and primary raw materials for re-export purposes, tax exemptions and holidays on corporate profit. In addition, many Arab governments recently have followed a vigorous campaign of attracting foreign investment through what has been called in some countries the "open door policy" which offers most investors many privileges and guarantees. Jordan, for example, offers encouragements such as the exemption from taxes of profits earned outside the country exemption from registration and licensing fees, exemption on imported furniture and fixtures from customs duties, exemption of wages paid for foreign employees from income taxes, etc. In certain instances, guarantees against public takeover of enterprises have been instituted to encourage foreign investment.

Examination of development plans in the Arab states reveals several areas where heavy capital investments have been programmed. These include:

1. Construction, which gets the lion's share and is predominantly within the public sector. In Saudi Arabia, for example, 56%, or \$80 billion, of the overall investment of the five-year plan (1976-80) is allocated to construction. It includes:
  - a. Buildings such as housing, office buildings, schools, universities, hospitals, military bases, and other government buildings.
  - b. Civil engineering work, such as that for highways, bridges, as well as the building of roads, airports, harbours, electricity generation plants, desalination plants, wire and wireless communication systems, etc.
2. Industrial development, i.e., various industrial projects such as liquid gas, aluminum, fertilizer, glass, petrochemicals etc.
3. Agriculture, i.e., the construction of dams, irrigation projects, etc. The current and forthcoming development plans have allocated more than \$27 billion to agriculture.
4. Manpower development such as Vocational, agricultural, and academic training.

It is noticeable that current development plans in most Arab states, especially in oil-producing countries, have emphasized the need to build the infrastructure at the present stage of development. This is warranted by the notion that

no country can develop its economy effectively without having the basic services available in order to avoid bottlenecks which could impede the process of development.

The old animosities and acrimony that were once a characteristic of relations between the Arab World and the West have now been relegated to history books. Slowly but surely both sides are now rediscovering each other and are searching for common grounds upon which they can build a new foundation. And while Western businessmen are prospecting for business opportunities in the Arab World, Arab surplus money is also looking for havens as well as business opportunities in the West. The traffic of resources flowing both ways is currently just beginning and it is our guess that such a development will continue to grow and should be welcomed and encouraged. For only in such a relationship, built on mutual benefit and trust can long-run opportunities be enhanced. And while the prime motive behind such a flow of resources is, at the moment, profit, men of vision must look to the wider horizons to be brought about through cooperation. A byword characterising the twentieth century is that the world is shrinking. Indeed it is. Some dreamers still think in terms of isolationist self-sufficient communities: A beautiful illusion that has never been, nor will become a reality. Of necessity we are a shrinking world mutually interdependent with a complex of trade routes, patterns and the distribution of diminishing resources. Decision makers of vision as well as businessmen must attempt to rationalise and control the existing variables.

One of the most important characteristics of a successful businessman is his ability to adapt to new situations and to turn a seemingly difficult situation to his advantage. Businessmen have always been at the head of great explorations, often intuitively influencing their nations to open opportunities. Today's explorers are more civilized, humane and ready for cooperation. Furthermore they have the benefit of modern technology, knowledge, communication and the mass-media to inform them of possibilities. Especially in the West, where business is taught on the university level almost as a science, the modern businessman does not lack the knowledge of the basic data concerning the area in which he wishes to venture. But knowledge of the bare facts is not enough: Feeling for, and empathy towards those with whom one wishes to deal is of tremendous value. This is true when one is contemplating a new venture within his own culture and among his own people. It is doubly true when the venture is in a different culture of distinct quality.

While business has all the elements of a modern discipline that can be taught: the formalist, the behavioralist, the empirical-statistical, etc. It is also an art that must take into account feelings and intuition. And while sight is important vision is more so since it encompasses not only the facts but understands them as well. The vision to operate in alien situations and to control them as far as in humanly possible. Business is also an art in the sense of truly communicating with people whether of the same or of a different culture and thus it depends on a great deal on the techniques, concepts, the data and the methodology of doing business, yet all this does not, by itself, add up to the making of an excellent businessman or a thriving business. Successful business also is the art of compromise, the striking of a bargain and the coming to terms with others at a fair price. It is also the art of taking the opportunity, seizing the chance when it comes along. Wise judgement often wins over mechanical, mathematical and computerised planning.

In today's Arab World such wise judgement, based on knowledge gained is indeed very great. It is as if the coffers and the treasures of King Solomon were opened up on the region and the opportunities are limitless. Not only because of oil, or in oil related enterprises alone. As can easily be seen there are opportunities in almost every field of enterprise; industry, agriculture, infrastructure construction, communications, transportation, exploitation of raw materials, education plus an incalculable number of other fields.

Apart from profit as the major motivating force, Western companies may be induced into the area by their concern for the betterment of the people of the region. The transfer of technology as well as the interaction of cultures may inject into the process of development an acceleration factor which may help break the barriers to development and get the economy rolling along this path. The end result will be an increase in per capita income tending to improve the well being of the population which in turn improves their long

term purchasing capacity and thus expanding the market.

The task of economic growth is complex and risky indeed, and many a Western entrepreneur may rise to this challenge to enjoy the satisfaction derived from his participation in an experiment of socio-economic development. It is true that the major burden of development rests upon the shoulders of the people of the region, but the Western businessman can contribute much toward the achievement of this goal. One way of doing this would be by entering into a partnership with the public as well as the private sectors of the Arab World, providing them with modern technology, managerial skills and innovation. For the Arab, long known to be a good imitator, can perhaps, through his interaction with Westerners, develop into an innovator; this to be done through exposure, emulation, education, training and "on the job training."

There are several other positive factors which encourage Western companies to venture into the Arab World market. First, the Arab market is comparatively large and has huge amounts of liquid money to be

invested. This may brighten investment opportunities and make it feasible to commit heavy capital in plants utilizing mass production techniques. Second, Arab governments welcome Western and other firms to conduct business in the region. This attitude has been translated into various investment encouragement laws under which foreign investors enjoy many benefits. Most Arab countries have instituted various investment encouragement laws designed to create a favorable climate encouraging foreign investors and guaranteeing them immunity from being affected by the political environment. It is interesting to note, thirdly, that Arab governments and businessmen would rather do business with Western concerns and companies. The Arab close association with the West has its roots in ancient as well as modern history. This, in addition to the fact that language is less of a problem when dealing with Western firms. Most Arab professionals, intelligentsia and leaders have been educated in the Western tradition and their natural bias leans towards commodities, products and tech-

niques of Western origin. Goods and products made in the West have the reputation of reliability and high quality. Arab individualism and attachment to the free enterprise system, part of their cultural heritage, buttress such a bias towards Western commodities. In addition to the factors listed above, it seems obviously prudent for Western business to enter the area while the process of developments is in its initial stage and thus getting in on the ground floor. Supporting this idea, the Financial Times, Wednesday, July 28, 1976, noted that "contracts won in the past two years have gone mainly to companies already established in the region and familiar with it."

Emphasis in the Arab World has been initially on the exploitation and development of natural resources, and it has just entered the second stage of economic development which involves the industrialisation of these resources and the construction of a comprehensive network of infrastructural projects. The future will undoubtedly witness the introduction of industry into the area in its broader sense encompassing the pro-

duction of both consumer and capital goods, based on materials available in the region as well as primary materials imported for industrialization and re-export purposes.

The lure and attraction of doing business with the Arab World certainly outweighs the challenges that a Western businessman initially may face. He must be honest and candid, the problems, which we shall presently put-line, may seem serious. However, most of the are of a passing nature, with the amount of build infrastructural construction, education and training currently carried out, these problems soon phase out. They may be included under the following three general headings:

- I. Economic, including problems of adequate manpower supply; adequate housing services; problems of logistics; cost of living; availability of raw materials; problems of scale; and competition;
- II. Institutional and legal problems, including bureaucratic red tape; and contract terms;
- III. Cultural problems; including language, communication customs and ways of doing things.

## Malta's Dom Mintoff finds new challenge as Dr. Fenech-Adami takes over the Nationalist Party

A 43-year-old lawyer is to succeed Dr. George Borg Olivier as leader of Malta's Nationalist Party. Borg Olivier has led the party for 26 years but he took much of the blame for his party's defeat in the last two general elections. The new leader, Dr. Edward Fenech-Adami is a quiet debater who marshals his facts and uses them in telling fashion to get his point over.



Dr. EDWARD FENECH-ADAMI

VALLETTA, Malta, (Gemin). — A quiet, studious lawyer who believes in doing his homework and revealing on concise, telling facts, rather than rhetoric, to get his point over in politics, is to succeed Dr. George Borg Olivier, 65, as leader of Malta's Nationalist Party.

Forty-three-year-old Dr. Edward Fenech-Adami takes over from the man who has been the party's helm for an eventful 26 years and led it into defeats by the Labour Party in the last two elections.

It became evident, many months before last September's general election, that Dr. Borg Olivier should go or rather give way to a younger, more energetic man. The Nationalists were hesitant, perhaps afraid to change their horses in mid-stream, so he stayed.

But, when the Nationalists lost the election by three seats out of the 65 contested, there was no longer any doubt that Borg Olivier's days were numbered.

Borg Olivier goes with honour as the man who brought independence to Malta 12 years ago and transformed the economy from one based on British defence expenditure to one whose pillars are industry, agriculture and tourism.

It is this economy which Prime Minister Dom Mintoff is following with such increased emphasis that by 1979, when the present agreement on the lease of bases to NATO expires, he is confident Malta would become economically viable and would no longer have the need to lease its bases to foreigners.

What of the new man at the top of the party? Dr. Fenech-Adami, a father of five young children from outlying Birkirkara, is a fighter, but of a different brand from the fiery Dom Mintoff whose personality is bound to overawe anyone who meets him.

A virtual unknown outside the party a few years ago, Fenech-Adami made his name as a parliamentary debater. He invariably attracts a large audience both at public meetings and whenever he takes part in political debates on Malta television.

The Maltese have seen him cross swords with some of Labour's best speakers and are now looking forward to see him come face to face with Mintoff in a television debate.

On several occasions Mintoff challenged Borg Olivier to take part in a television debate but the challenge was always rejected. It may be that if he makes the challenge again, Fenech-Adami would accept.

The first clash between the two leaders will indeed come soon, during the budget debate.

Within the party hierarchy, Fenech-Adami has an even stronger reputation. Having occupied some of the more important posts, including that of president of the Administrative Council, he is known for his firmness and quick grasp of the subject under discussion.

Yet it took three elections on successive Sundays for him to be elected leader-designate. In the first ballot he was challenged by Dr. Vincent Tabone, the party's deputy leader of several years standing but who is well over sixty, and Dr. Guido DeMarco, the party secretary-general who has for long been considered a future leader of the party.

Since none of the trio obtained a two-thirds majority, another election was held, this time between Fenech-Adami and DeMarco, since under the election rule, the person obtaining the least number of votes is automatically eliminated. The straight fight yielded no result and fresh elections were called for. This time Fenech-Adami's name was the only one submitted. Sportingly, the nomination was seconded by both DeMarco and Tabone. So Fenech-Adami, ahead in the number of votes in the previous two elections, won the title.

The Nationalists are jubilant that a man of Fenech-Adami's calibre has reached the top. They have been promised a more vigorous opposition in the house and outrealises it would certainly please the 100,000 who voted Nationalist in the September elections — 49 per cent of the total poll. Many

people have felt for some time that the opposition could have acted more strongly on various matters and Borg Olivier was invariably blamed for its shortcomings.

Fenech-Adami has a tremendous task ahead of him. Malta is fast approaching a period in its history when, for the first time in 177 years, it would have to work for its own living — through its exports, industry, and tourism.

Mintoff will have to find no only the £14 million a year

of his employer, which were to buy cattle from local farmers, rather than through dealers. An industrial tribunal ruled that he had been unfairly dismissed. On appeal, the employer introduced evidence that the manager had been secretly taking commissions from cattle dealers — evidence which he had been refused permission to present to the tribunal. But the boss still lost the day.

Where reinstatement is ordered, a British boss faces stiff penalties if he doesn't comply, wholly or in part. If he fails to comply at all, he may have to pay compensation up to a maximum of £5,200, or two years' pay, whichever is the lesser amount. If he complies only partially, he may be ordered to pay two weeks' salary plus a further amount up to £2,400; this does not include any redundancy pay which may be due. Although the law says that the £2,400 "could" be reduced by any redundancy payment ordered by the industrial tribunal.

Currently the situation is muddled by the fact that the new law is in process of interpretation as appeals reach the Appeal Tribunal and the Court of Appeals. The industrial tribunals are staffed in the main by laymen not trained to interpret the law, which has led to a lot of controversial decisions.

In March last year the new Appeal Tribunal was set up to provide a second and more judicial level of judgement. The tribunal is headed by either a High Court or appellate court judge, sitting with other plus laymen experienced in the field of labour legislation. It has the same information as the industrial tribunals, however.

Yet again the employer finds himself at a financial disadvantage. He is forced to hire costly legal help, while the worker can receive legal aid. While in theory the employer has equal rights in the courts with the employee, in practice it often doesn't work that way.

Last year General Aviation Services sued the Transport and General Workers' Union for damages — after they had

been forced to shut down the ground handling services. London Airport because it was "blacked" by shop stewards.

But, it was ruled, the fit could not collect from the TGWU because the shop stewards were not officers of the union, which was therefore responsible for their actions.

Once an employer has negotiated the minefield of British Employment Protection Act and other laws he runs into the barbed wire of the 1976 Sex Discrimination legislation.

The law says that male comparable work by women must be paid for at the same rate as that of men doing given job. Here again the legal position is fluid as judgements are handed down month by month.

Female London factory workers struck over the issue recently, and won. The management's plea had been that their work was not male comparable with that of men they worked with on the same shop floor, because men were liable to night shift work and the women were not by common practice in the factory.

But the court ruled the women's work was "mainly comparable" even though they did not work unusual hours.

Yet in another case, involving a large food processing company where men and women work side by side in a similar situation, the women lost the case for equal pay. The difference, said the ruling, was that in the later case other legislation forbade women to work Saturdays and other unusual hours in the food industry. Therefore their work was not comparable.

Pregnancy among women workers is proving another headache for the bosses. The new law requires the employer to find suitable alternative work for a pregnant woman; she cannot perform her usual job, otherwise he comes against the "unfair dismissal" problem once more. Moreover, if challenged he has to prove the legal onus being on the employer — that no suitable alternative job exists through out his organisation.

A London barrister sums up the situation this way: "One thing is very clear about current labour legislation — it's going to give nine years a field day."

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مركز اصدقاء القاصدين

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.  
South deals.  
**NORTH**  
♠ J 4 2  
♥ Q 3 2  
♦ K Q 10 9 8  
♣ A 3

**EAST**  
♠ 10 9 8 3  
♥ 9 6  
♦ 7 5  
♣ J 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ K Q 7 6 5  
♥ 4  
♦ A J 3  
♣ 10 8 7 4

Bidding:  
West North East  
1♥ Pass Pass  
2♥ Dble. Pass  
Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠

There's another opportunity for you to test your analytical skills. After exchanging all four hands, would you rather declare or lead four spades by the book?

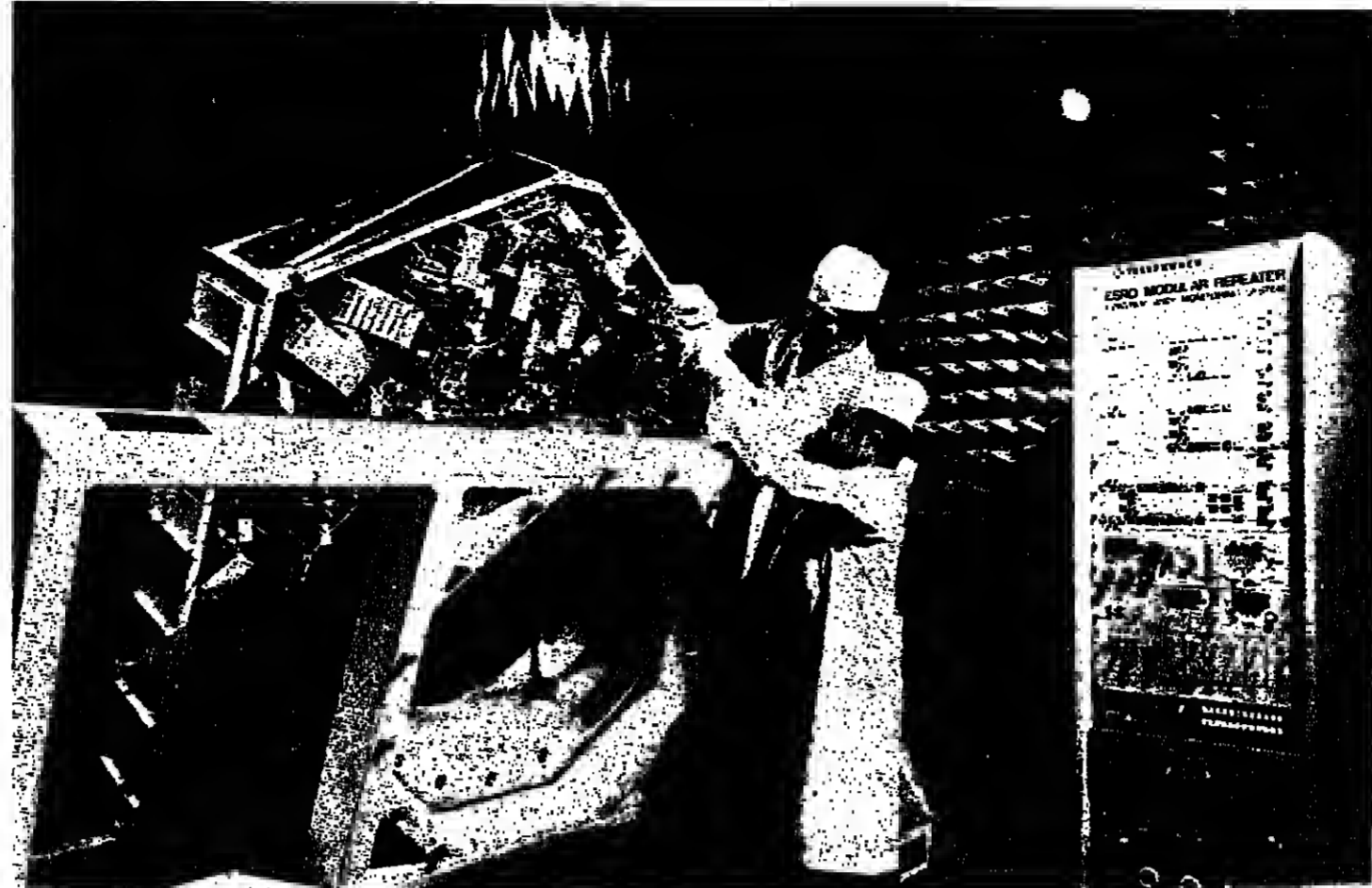
South knew from the start that his partner's bid of four hearts was based on cards rather than a trump stack. Therefore, he decided that his partner's bid would mesh well with his own four spades by the book. It might seem that best choice sets the hand. After leading the king of hearts, East shifts to a low club. If East ducks, East wins the queen and reverts to hearts. Declarer ruffs and he can ruff both his club losers in dummy. However, when West gets in with the ace of spades, he continues with another heart. There is no way declarer can avoid losing a second trump trick. It does not help declarer to lead a trump from his hand after ruffing a heart. West wins the ace and leads the ace of hearts, on which East discards a diamond. Now East has trump control, and his fourth spade will eventually score the setting trick.

However, there is a way out for declarer if he times the hand correctly. West's bidding makes it likely that he holds the ace of spades, quite possibly bare. Declarer can make his contract by winning the ace of clubs, crossing to his hand with the

ace of diamonds and leading a trump. West wins the ace, but he can no longer do any harm to declarer. If he continues with two more rounds of clubs, dummy

will ruff low. After cashing the jack of spades, declarer reenters his hand with the jack of diamonds, draws trumps, and then runs dummy's diamonds for his contract.

## THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



ONE SATELLITE FOR 10,000 PHONE CALLS -- Commissioned by the European Organisation for Space Research for Peaceful Purposes, the Orbital Test Satellite (OTS), capable of transmitting 10,000 telephone calls and two colour TV programmes, is now under construction. A European group of companies is engaged in the development and production of the "modular repeater" for which a new type of high-efficiency valves were developed. Our photo shows a flight model of the six-channel transmitter undergoing tests.

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1977

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Your logical reasoning powers are at a new high and you are able to see quite clearly the best and most advantageous ways by which you can expand your interests and activities far beyond their present boundaries. You are also articulate in putting across your point of view.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Talk over a plan with partners that can add appreciably to mutual productivity. Handle travel matters well. Take care of important mail.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Ideal time to put across ideas that could add to present income, bank account. Set up a better budget also.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Participate in activities that will bring you greater personal happiness in the future. Make important social contacts. Avoid trouble.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You may feel nervous, but if you get busy and clear up small tasks, this is sooo dissipated. Have a more practical outlook on life.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show more devotion to good friends and enjoy social amusements that please. Improve health through proper treatment. Watch your reputation.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't look for excuses to break appointments. Add to goodwill you now enjoy. Find proper gadgets to make work more efficient.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Think of new ideas that could lead to fine results in the future. Make a new friend, one whose ideas are different from your own.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle responsibilities early and show that you are a conscientious person. Mate can make you very happy, so keep cheerful.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get to work early on an agreement made with another and make any needed changes for good mutual results. Do your share of work.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take care of chores and spend more time in exercise to improve stamina. Avoid a paranoid who could depress you.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be generous with friends during spare time and be happy. You have some fine talent that should be used to advantage.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do things that will please kirk and make some more harmonious and charming. A new venture you started should be showing good results.

### GRAFFITI

...HALLO!  
IS THIS 67171-2-3-4?  
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE  
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN  
THE JORDAN TIMES...

THERE'S MUSIC  
IN THE STARS  
BUT THE SUN  
MAKES BELLES  
PEEL

### LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND  
White

"We try to restrict it to the occasional snop of the wife and kids, Hopkinson."

### THE BETTER HALF.

By Barnes

"Give me a moment to decide which is real, the gross shack and the three, south sea beauties or you and that alarm clock."

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

scramble these four Jumbles, 1 letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

**JEWLS**  
O H R T

**EMETH**

**INOUT**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Jumbles: UNCAP WINCE FINERY JOCKEY

Answer: An illegal enterprise in which a monkey is involved—A "C-A-P-E-R"

### TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

YOUNG DR. KILDARE: BY THIS SIGN

Young girl undergoes medical tests after she feels strange sensations

THE QUEST: LAST OF THE MOUNTAIN MEN

The Bodin brothers are imprisoned by Indian tribe and as usual succeed in arranging their escape.

### PEANUTS

MY NAME IS AUSTIN AND THIS IS RUBY...

WELL, MY NAME IS CHARLIE BROWN, AND I ACCEPT THE OFFER TO BE COACH OF YOUR BASEBALL TEAM...

IS EVERYONE ON YOUR TEAM AS SMALL AS YOU?

WERE THE TWO BIGGEST!

### ROSSWORD PUZZLE

28. Bouquet  
29. King of Midian  
30. Headland  
31. Plexus  
32. Sea-goddess  
33. Rane  
34. Difficulty  
35. Wapiti  
36. Out of bed  
37. French novelist  
38. Kettledrum  
39. Maori demon  
40. Compound ether  
41. Reversed

1. Opposite

2. 52  
3. Dry-eyed  
4. Beige  
5. Property broker  
6. Sweat  
7. Street urchin  
8. Preference  
9. Danish bird  
10. Fish  
11. Abstract being  
12. Sea duck  
13. Goldfish  
14. Wings  
15. Flower of largeness  
16. Inheritance  
17. Athletic field  
18. Nictate  
19. Partial payments  
20. Potato  
21. Stat lacet  
22. Caricaturist  
23. Onager  
24. Hyson is one  
25. Spotlight  
26. Persuaded  
27. Fencing dummy  
28. Seaweed

Time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 3-24 48

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Flras Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Inweibdeh. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

**CHINESE RESTAURANT**  
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Ahiyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service order by phone.

**QUICK MEAL**  
Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luweibdeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussela, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbed.

**THE DIPLOMAT**  
First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

### THE FLINTSTONES

SOMETIMES I DON'T THINK SHE'LL EVER WALK!

WHAT WILL YOU DO WHEN YOU WANT TO GO SOME PLACE?

ARE YOU GOING TO JUST SIT AROUND SUCKING YOUR THUMB?

HECK, NO!

I'LL USE IT TO HITCHHIKE!

### MUTT AND JEFF

WELL, WHAT BROUGHT YOU HERE IN COURT?

HAVE YOU ANYTHING YOU WISH TO SAY IN YOUR DEFENSE?

A POLICEMAN!

YES, YOUR HONOR, I HAVE!

WELL, WHAT IS IT?

WELL, I JUST FINISHED READING THAT BOOK YOU WROTE ABOUT HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL BY LETTING YOUR NATURAL SELF COME OUT...

WELL, I DID-- AND HERE I AM!

# Dutch election expected soon following government's collapse

THE HAGUE, March 23 (Agencies). — The Netherlands was plunged today into a premature election campaign after the collapse of Prime Minister Joop den Uyl's five-party centre-left government.

The cabinet resigned last night -- nine weeks before elections were due -- because four Catholic and two Protestant ministers refused to accept the final cabinet version of a controversial land reform bill, Mr. den Uyl said.

The rebel ministers led by Deputy Premier Andreas van Agt claimed the bill did not provide sufficient compensation for owners bought out under compulsory purchase orders.

Queen Juliana has asked the complete cabinet to remain in office on a caretaker basis and no date has yet been announced for the dissolution of parliament.

The collapse of the coalition dealt a fatal blow to several reforming bills -- probably including legislation on profit-sharing, investment planning and works councils -- which

Mr. den Uyl had hoped to push through parliament before the elections.

He said he would consult the various parliamentary factions on which bills could still be passed before the dissolution.

Political commentators traced the government's fall to worsening tensions between Mr. den Uyl's party and the Catholic and Protestant "confessional" parties in the run-up to the elections.

Mr. Den Uyl's government was set up on May 11, 1973,

after a 164-day political crisis, the longest in the country's history.

The government's problems have included the Arab oil embargo which hit Holland harder than other West European countries because of its pro-Israel stance, unemployment -- although Holland is the only country in Western Europe where the job market is on the upswing -- and the allegations against Prince Bernhard the queen's consort, in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

## Fukuda ends U.S. visit

WASHINGTON, March 23 (R). — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda today ended his visit to the United States with a strong warning against a world slide into protectionist trade policies.

Mr. Fukuda's warning was issued amid strong pressures in Congress and some U.S. trade circles for higher tariffs on Japanese imports, particularly colour-television sets.

The prime minister's statement, made at a National Press Club luncheon, appeared to reflect the strong emphasis placed in his talks with President Carter on global economics and U.S.-Japanese trade relations, in particular.

U.S. concern over increasing exports of Japanese colour-television sets to the United States has strained trade relations between the two countries in recent months.

Mr. Fukuda expressed complete satisfaction with his two days of talks with Mr. Carter in which he won firm pledges of continued prior consultation in U.S. foreign policy initiatives.

Mr. Carter also assured the prime minister that the United States would honour its security commitments in the western Pacific and maintain a military presence in the area.

In his press club address, Mr. Fukuda said he felt "deep anxiety about the social and political consequences for the world if we slide once again into protectionism" or break up into rival trade blocs.

On the whole the Washington talks appeared to have been successful according to a joint communique issued at the end of the visit.

## Spain announces new law barring senior officials from contesting election

MADRID, March 23 (R). — Spain set the stage today for its first democratic elections since 1936 by publishing details of a new electoral law.

The law bars cabinet ministers and senior officials -- but not Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez -- from standing for parliament.

It bolstered speculation that Senor Suarez might contest the elections in June to prevent the rightwing Popular Alliance from winning and blocking his plans to dismantle the authoritarian system of the late Gen. Franco.

The law stipulates that political parties have equal access to the state-run radio and television network during the election campaign, which will last three weeks, and the government will contribute to campaign costs after the elections based on each party's showing at the polls.

## Ethiopia cracks down on "counter-revolutionaries"

ADDIS ABABA, March 23 (R). — Ethiopia's military rulers today ordered a house-to-house search throughout Addis Ababa for "counter-revolutionaries" accused of staging assassina-

tions in a bid to overthrow the government.

An official statement said the search would go on indefinitely. In the meantime, all bars selling alcoholic drinks were ordered to shut down between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The government statement, broadcast by Addis Ababa radio, said "the enemies of the revolution have come out in their true colours and have proved their identity as puppets of reactionary Arab governments."

Only yesterday anti-government groups were reported to have thrown grenades into the capital's Central Bus Depot, destroying four buses and damaging two others.

Ethiopia Radio, in a broadcast heard in London last night, charged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was behind the "coordinated terror campaign."

The military government said the aim of the search was to disarm counter-revolutionaries using Addis Ababa as a hide-out and "waging a series of assassinations against pro-government individuals."

It charged that these political opponents were destroying Ethiopia's means of production and "weaving intrigues to sell the country for cash."

The government said that the house-to-house search was being conducted by troops, workers, peasants, youths and "defence squads of the Urban Dwellers' Associations."

They were ordered to behave with order and discipline but to administer "revolutionary justice as justified."

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter told Congressional leaders at the White House yesterday he had no intention of halting his human rights campaign despite strong criticism from Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. "Some people are concerned every time Brezhnev sneezes," he commented, according to Sen. Alan Cranston (Dem. California).

PARIS, March 23 (AFP). — French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will meet separately with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance here in Paris on April 2, it was announced yesterday.

PARIS, March 23 (AFP). — Guarantees could be introduced to reassure the Israeli people and consolidate a settlement once peace had been re-established in the Middle East, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said yesterday. The guarantees could take the form of United Nations contingents or observers and electronic surveillance networks in demilitarized zones, he said in an interview with the Jewish telegraphic Agency.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AFP). — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has agreed to become vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank's Consultative Committee for International Affairs, it was learned officially yesterday. He will take up his duties in May.

## In Pakistan Day message Bhutto urges opposition to dialogue

ISLAMABAD, March 23 (R). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today urged defiant opposition parties to accept his offer of a dialogue to end political turmoil in Pakistan.

"It is only through dialogue that rifts can be closed in the nation's political fabric," Mr. Bhutto said in a message for Pakistan Day, being celebrated today.

Leaders of the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) continued deliberations in Lahore on his invitation for talks.

The PNA last week called for mass agitation against Mr. Bhutto, claiming that he rigged general elections on March 7 to keep his Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in power.

demonstrations and protests has flared into violence, resulting in the deaths of at least 75 people and a curfew over half of Pakistan's biggest city, Karachi.

Mr. Bhutto, though he never directly mentioned the opposition, said one element of Pakistan's divided society had chosen the path of unreasoning defiance and senseless conflict.

The other element, which he said was fortunately vastly stronger, wanted to arrange Pakistan's affairs through rational dialogue and constitutional processes.

PNA sources in Lahore said the opposition leaders were still firmly against negotiations with Mr. Bhutto.

Pakistan put new sophisticated weapons from the United States and France on display.

More than 100,000 people, including delegations from China and Egypt, watched the parade of U.S. Tow missiles -- a wire-guided anti-tank rocket -- and French Crotale surface-to-air missiles for anti-aircraft defence.

The French long-range reconnaissance aircraft Atlantic was also on display.

Meanwhile, informed sources said in Tokyo today that Prime Minister Bhutto will visit Japan between Oct. 12 and 16 at the invitation of the Japanese government.

Mr. Bhutto will be the first Pakistani prime Minister to visit Japan.

## Luck, or shrewdness urged Ram to resign from Gandhi's cabinet only months before disastrous election

NEW DELHI, March 23 (AFP). — Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Chairman of the Congress for Democracy (CFD) in the coalition that toppled Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi was in her cabinet less than two months ago.

A shrewd politician, Mr. Ram (69) quit the Congress government early last month due to disagreement with Mrs. Gandhi over the continuance of the emergency which was only lifted Sunday night.

With his inseparable white "Gandhi cap" on his head, the former agriculture minister has thick lips and jet black skin. Heavily-built, and with a protruding tummy, he is usually dressed in white "dhoti" and the north Indian collar-less long pajama shirt. The "Bahuji", as he is respectfully called by his admirers, leans heavily on a walking stick.

Mr. Ram is soft-spoken. He speaks in short and clear sentences but they are effective in silencing his critics and driving points home.

Mr. Ram held the record for the longest unbroken career as a minister in the Indian cabinet having entered the central government as minister for labour on Indian independence in 1947.

In his later years he was looked upon by his Congress Party followers as an elder statesman.

As a leader of the Harijan (untouchable) community he functioned as a guardian for the 80 to 100 million untouchables.

communications after the first general election in 1952.

After a four-year term during which India's air transport was nationalised Mr. Ram took the portfolio of railway minister. He stayed there for six years before moving on to the ministry of transport and communications in 1962.

During the serious food crisis caused by drought in 1967 Mr. Ram took charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and successfully warded-off a famine by streamlining the food distribution system. In 1970 Mr. Ram moved over to the Defence Ministry but during a new food crisis in 1974 Mr. Ram was brought by Mrs. Gandhi once more to head the Agriculture Ministry.

The British also recognised Mr. Ram as a leader of the depressed classes when they invited him to present his views during the independence negotiations. He became minister for



Mr. Jagjivan Ram (left) welcomes election victory news, accompanied by his son, and campaign aide, Mr. Serash Ram. (AP wire-photo).

## ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

### Chinese army ordered to aid farmers against severe drought

HONG KONG, March 23 (R). — The Chinese army has been ordered to help farmers combat a widespread drought which threatens China's wheat crop, Radio Peking reported today.

The general staff of the People's Liberation Army yesterday ordered soldiers from all units into the countryside to help the farmers with "anti-drought" work, the radio said.

A circular, sent to army units said it was a political task of the whole army to support the anti-drought work and to ensure the growth of wheat and the spring sowing.

"At present the drought is extremely severe in some provinces in the northern Yangtze River district, and is greatly threatening the growth of winter wheat and the spring ploughing and sowing," the army order said, according to the radio.

China's State Council said during the weekend that the drought was extremely severe in areas along the Yellow and Hwai Rivers and in northern China.

### OPEC head: Price split won't hurt us

DOHA, March 23 (R). — The president of OPEC -- the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries -- said today he was confident the present two-tier oil price system would not undermine the organisation.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ibn Khalifeh Al Thani, who is also Qatar's Petroleum and Finance Minister, told Reuters in an interview here that Saudi Arabia would in the end reach an accommodation with its OPEC colleagues.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz confirmed his country had promoted a

compromise plan which would have restored OPEC price unity during a tour he undertook of the major Middle East oil exporting states last month. But no agreement was reached, he said.

The Qatari plan would have restored price unity at 10 per cent above last year's levels for all OPEC states.

Asked whether Saudi Arabia might be trying to impose its will on OPEC, Sheikh Abdul Aziz said he did not believe Saudi Arabia would do anything which would end in harming the organisation.

"They were among the founders of OPEC and are committed to the organisation," he added.

### London's gold price promises to go higher

LONDON, March 23 (AFP). — Gold was pointing firmly upwards here today amid speculation that the metal would rise further in the period ahead.

The rate after the first fixing reached \$152.4 per ounce, as against last night's 150.875.

Market experts gave a whole series of factors helping the upward movement: The weakness of the dollar and renewed fears about U.S. inflation, tension in Southern Africa, the political situation in various West European countries, and the improved Soviet payments situation implying a halt or drop in gold sales by the USSR.

At the same time there were a number of reports indicating that gold would increase further. Some experts resurrected the prediction that it would exceed \$200 and thus beat the previous record of \$ 198.75 reached on Dec. 30, 1974.

Finally, the gold rate was being nudged upward by statistics showing a decline in South African gold mine output.

### Drought drives helpless fathers to commit suicide in Upper Volta

OUADOUGOU, Upper Volta, March 23 (R). — Drought is again threatening Upper Volta and fathers are committing suicide because they cannot feed their children, according to Rural Development Minister Augustin Wininga.

This west African country was previously devastated by drought between 1973 and 1975.

The minister told a press conference here on Monday that

Upper Volta had a cereals shortage of 55,000 tonnes in this year's harvest and this was likely to rise to 70,000 tonnes next year because of low rainfall and the effects of a parasitic crop fungus.

He launched an urgent appeal to international aid bodies to help his country.

"Family men in despair are not being able to feed their children have committed suicide," he said.

The worst-hit areas of the country are in the southwest near Diéhougou.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

RIYADH, March 23 (R). — Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Dr. Abdul Mone'm Qalsuni, yesterday conferred with the Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance and Economy, Sheikh Mohammad Abu Al Khalil. Their talks covered the assistance given to the Cairo government by the Gulf Organisation for economic Development in Egypt. They also discussed financial plans to be implemented by the organisation in cooperation with Egypt in the field of economic development, rectification of Egypt's balance of payments and Egypt's debts to international commercial banks.

KUWAIT, March 23 (R). — Venezuelan President Carlos Perez will pay a three-day visit to Kuwait next month, official sources said here today. The sources said the president, who will be arriving here on April 23, would be discussing with Kuwaiti leaders oil questions, the Middle East and bilateral relations.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (R). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Arthur Burns, gave a warning to the Carter administration yesterday that other countries may retaliate if America adopts protectionist trade policies. The head of the Central Bank told the Senate Budget Committee he understood those who urged protection for certain U.S. industries, but he added that in the long run these policies could be harmful.

MANILA, March 23 (AFP). — A plan for sharing oil and petroleum products came under scrutiny here today by experts from the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The three-day gathering was attended by delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines.

DJIBOUTI, March 23 (R). — A convoy of 177 Ethiopian trucks left here today for Addis Ababa to inaugurate a 250-kms. road linking the Ethiopian capital with this Red Sea port in the French territory of the Afars and Issas. The road was built and financed by France at a cost of 85 million francs (\$10 million). The convoy was carrying supplies for drought-hit regions of Ethiopia.

## WALL STREET REPORT

For the fifth day in a row prices declined Wednesday on the New York stock exchange were the industrial average lost more than 8 points in low trading.

Analysts said recent statements by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, predicting higher interest rates as the economy expands, rekindled investor fears.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a wide 886 to 472 margin.

Oil shares were among the hardest hit since oil companies are forecasting lower gains for the first quarter. Mobil lost 1.5 at 68-1/8. Among the most active shares, Eastman Kodak lost 1 point at 70.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 942.32, a loss of 8.64 points; Transp at 228.72, a loss of 0.83; utilities at 108.12, a loss of 0.28. 19,350,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,780,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Tuesday's gains were extended on speculative interest prior to the censure vote against the government Wednesday night, dealers said. Thin conditions accentuated the advance, dealers said.

At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 6.6 at 426.0.

Government bonds showed gains of 1/16 to 1/8 among short-dated loans while others added between 1/8 and 3/8. Equity leaders firmed as much as 10p.

Gold shares were harder on balance in response to the higher hullion fixing.

ICI and Fisons both finished 10p up while rises of 2p to 8p were scored by other leading issues.

General Accident was 2p higher after results but reverted to close unchanged on profit-taking. Booker McConnell finished 3p up and BICC declined 6p also after trading news.

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$152.80/oz.

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